

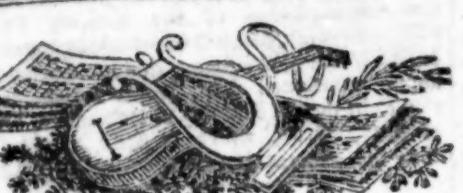
The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. IV.—No. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8, 1825.

WHOLE NO. 180.

TERMS—\$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance;
\$2 50 at the end of six months; and
\$3 00 if not paid within the year.



PUBLISHED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE NEW YEAR.

The accession of a New Year naturally awakens in the contemplative mind, a train of new and unaccustomed thoughts; it is an incident well calculated to remind us of the lapse of time, which, at other periods, does not present itself so fairly to our view. The flight of time demands, for its due appreciation, a consideration more attentive than is commonly bestowed. Its grand divisions are marked by the motion of the heavenly bodies, which, as their movement is uniform, and the interval elapsing between their departure from one point to their return to the same is invariable, convey to the mind the most acute conception of a constant duration of existence. The length of our year is derived from the time which the earth requires to perform a complete revolution round the sun, and that of one day, from the time of a complete revolution round its own axis. Notwithstanding the truth of these facts, nothing is more common than incessant complaints concerning the irregularity of our allotted time. If to some appears inconsistent, the explanation is not to be found in any alteration in the velocity of its flight, which has always been steady and uninterrupted; it is only to be sought for in those operations, both mental and corporal, which interrupt that particular order of impressions by which alone an accurate conception of the passage of it is conveyed. The condition of happy existence possesses a well known tendency to efface those traces which, in his career, always leaves behind; a life of happy tranquility, sweetened by contentment and moderation, and undisturbed by the asperities of disastrous misfortune, passes calmly on, from its commencement to its termination, without exciting, in the mind of its possessor, any vivid associations by which he can assign, precisely, all the data of its included incidents. In the same way would the course of the adventurous mariner, over the trackless ocean, be confounded amidst its conflicting waves—or the lofty flight of the eagle, amidst the fleeting clouds. It would be as the gentle and delightful breeze, which, while it refreshes, detains the knowledge of its passage till its expiration—not like the rapid hurricane, which, on all sides, dealing death and devastation, leaves lasting memorials of its occurrence. All the sorrows and trials of probationary existence—all the varied vicissitudes of human life, bring with them associations which mark well the period when suffered, and the duration of their existence—as the darkness of a gloomy night may be remembered by its gloom, and the frightful horror of an earthquake by its desolation.

WINTER.
Sect! where the Summer's bloom
Deck'd is the lovely plain,
Wander'd, mantled in green robes,
Held his cheerful reign.
With the swallows play'd
In the sweet perfume,
Or o'er the gilded streamlets stray'd
And drift his golden plumes.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER.

There Winter spreads his veil,
Over his lucid prize;
And the trees of hill and dale,
Gather'd in deepest shade,
All the musical songsters fly,
From the leafy groves,
To sing beneath a warmer sky,
And there renew their laws.

Shall Spring return no more,
Gilding all the plain?
Warblers never seek our shore?
Nor streams flow again?
Yes! the verdant bower shall rise,
The sun shall roll again;
The birds will soon uplift the veil,
And he shall fly to Gad.

JUVENIS.

By the softening moon-beams, when at midnight they
Climb'd up the crown'd tower, enshrouded we crept,
And whisper'd our love to the noise of the stream,
As it glistered along in the yellow moon-beam.

There was no one so secret, so happy as we;
For our young hearts were bursting with passion and
glory;
And we feared not to rove by the lonely night-ray—
Oh! we loved it much more than the glaze of day.

The solemn wood-bower, and the dew-sparkling glade,
And the moss-rock concealing the stream in its shade;
And the hill and the gien, and the tower were our own;
And our hearts, unsuspecting, were the loving stone.

It was long, long ago—and Time's lapse have wrought
A change in all powers, but that dark one of Thought.
All alone in the earth like a dead leaf, I lay,
While she whom I loved, hath her home in the clay.

ANELANCHOLY.

LINES OCCASIONED BY THE DECEASE OF MRS LOUISA SCHAFER; WHO DIED IN THE 27TH OF DECEMBER, 1824, IN THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF HER AGE.

A beautiful flower uprear'd its head;
And round, a heavenly fragrance shed;
It won the heart, it charm'd the eye;
And gazes long'd to linger near.

The soil in which this flow'r grew,
Was often stain'd by some bright tear;
And through the shade,
The lovely flower was sent to fade.

Life was the soil which it first
Ail in the pride of beauty bore;
Dearer than a God of love
Transplanted it to realms above.

In Heaven it now in Beauty abounds,
Sings merrily, and gaily, and gaily;
Its sheet more fragrance round the throne
Of him who claim'd it for his own.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 4.

LORD OSGOOD'S DAUGHTER.

The wild heath, was her lonely bed;
And o'er her way'd the willow tree,
And pillow'd was her aching head
Upon the turf—the ministerly
Heath-birds warbled, as they rose.

I placed her in the soft feather,
Her infant slumber'd at her side;
Until the golden streaked morn
Came gaily over land and tide.

She wake—& to her heaving breast,
Her reckless infant sadly press'd.

I said, Oh! tell me, Lady fair,
What thou stand'st in that cold damp bed,
And why so lonely lie to me?

Upon the turf thou lay at my head!
Sure one so young and fair as thee,
Hast ne'er experienced misery!

Strange! you see those stony walls
Within the distance stand so loud,
With their sharp and hoarse strain;

Where rich and gay, and mirthful crowd;

From those halls in grief and dolor come,

God's help! I've caught but earth and Heaven.

I wed'd, and I was adored

By me, and ne'er was youth more brave,

Yet Osgood's high and noble Lord,

With his bold and gay crew,

Has seen his child, e'er she should wed

With one who boasts not crowded head.

Not long could I the truth conceal,

My infant son the light did star,

Judge Heaven! I was born to feel

The heavy load of misery.

Upon the turf, with a weak with woes,

Was cast forth a blighted maid.

My lover! to the hand spied—

Swear never to for he'll yield,

Ah! he shivers with the dead—

When the wide, gay field,

My brother! was that Brother here,

He would my drooping spirits cheer.

The turn thus, Lady fair, have I,

Reign'd not I in thy young elate?

Now thy tears, be hush'd, be sigh,

Behold! thy Brother—Sister cheer,

No longer shalt thou wander here.

O! spur not from thy kindred breast,

The weary, weak, and sad—

When the wide, gay field,

Thine own dear Father's door,

Thy Laura must return no more.

Yet thou shalt go—and speed with me,

For we'll I with six live,

Until the day when we're dead,

He'll give me freely give.

The youth his sister doth support,

And Osgood's halls once more are sought.

Now open wide the Father's gate;

All gladly welcome Edward there;

Within the anxious sire awaits,

To greet the lost son and heir;

But first when death before he're

Stood the fair child, expell'd his door.

Why art thou here? the sire cried,

His angry voice his child appals,

Why art thou here? a peasant's bride

Shall tardy not in Osgood's halls;

Not tardy then, said Edward, I

Ever for thy sins I'll pay.

But hear me, Sir! do not scorn

The widow dropping thy there,

Upon the wild heath, cold, frosty,

A pray to anguish and despair,

I found my sister, sleeping there,

And you were smiling gaily here.

Why cast her from thee? she has err'd,

Yet guilt doth cloud not Osgood's name,

She did her duty, has done thy right.

The purity of Osgood's fame?

Why cast from thee, thy widow'd child,

To shun the heather wild.

A widow'd child, the Father cried,

I knew not that, and I must crave

Forgiveness of the widow's pride.

My child! my widow'd child, from death,

While sleeping on the open heath.

Once more is hapless Laura blest,

And has a fond embrace,

Again—carressing and caress'd,

Smiles beauteous upon her lovely face;

No more she feels deep sorrow's pain,

And Osgood's sons may bloom again.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE NEW YEAR.

Duncombe, and it was with difficulty that Alice could suppress their renewal as she rose to greet her lover.

"What ails my Alice?" tenderly inquired the youth; "what has caused those tears? I have come a-far to melancholy; I have come with a heart beating big in the joyous hope that Willie this night will give me the hand of my Alice."

"It is time I should speak w'you, Habbie," said Willie, "an' its a sair pang to me that I cannae give ye my bairn, for ye are a cannie youth, an' its a heavy wae that ye should suffer by the cheeks of misfortune."

"Not give me Alice?" cried Habbie; "and why not? Willie?"

"It is w' a waefu' heart that I answer ye, Habbie," replied the father; "but ye weel know, foolish girl, they cannot ha'e—and he is dead—father and Habbie both dead, dead!"

"Mysterious Heaven!" thought Habbie, "can this poor wanderer be Alice?" Her language confirmed that which was previously put a mere supposition. Slowly advancing, he stood before Alice in his Border dress, and drawing his bonnet over his face, accosted her—"What would you, lassie, in this dreary place?" inquired our hero, endeavouring to conceal his agitation. "This is not a fit abode for a plant so tender as you seem."

"I am a plant," said Alice, "that has been down and broken by the tempest; but I don't feel it—and I want you, stranger, to show me *his grave*?" and she began once more a wild air, adapted to the following words:

Show me the grave, where doth rest
The bravest and best;

There Alice will weep.

She has lost her Halbert, the noble and brave;

Oh! stronger, take pity, and shew me his grave!

"Alice?" pronounced Habbie,

"Who calls me?" cried the unhappy girl; "it sounded like the voice of Habbie. Heaven, mock me not with fancies such as these."

"Alice?" again said Habbie, and he raised the bonnet which shadowed his features.

"Again," cried Alice, "again I hear it"—and, raising her eyes, the features of Habbie met them; she shrieked, and the extended arms of her lover received her.

Long and deep was the swoon of Alice; as recovered she beheld the bright eyes of Habbie intensely fixed upon her.

The next morning, many and anxious were the inquiries for Habbie; he had not been at home since he left it on the preceding evening, and numerous conjectures were made as to the sudden precipitate of his departure. As he forms the principal character in this tale, we will leave Alice and her parent, while we follow Halbert Macpherson.

A thick forest bordered the village of Comrie, which was supposed to be one of the retreats of the "Border riders," who, at the period when the herein narrated occurrences transpired, infested Scotland. It was a mode of life which promised our hero a more speedy accumulation of wealth than any other he could adopt. It is true his soul recollects at the idea of becoming a "borderer"; yet the hope of soon abandoning it for the perpetual society of his Alice, urged him to a determined effort. Determined, therefore, to learn whether the forest was in fact their retreat, he bent his steps in that direction.

"Is it really Halbert?" she exclaimed, and reason seemed returning in her speech—"Is it really my Halbert that I see. Where have I been wandering, and how is it I met you in this dark forest, and in this guise?"

"Alice?" said Halbert, "when we parted, I swore never to return, until I had wed to support you. Since then, I have led a desperate life; but I have succeeded, and we will be happy, Alice."

"You have been on the Border, then, Halbert," said Alice, "you have been mating with robbers?"

"It was to gain you, dearest," returned Halbert; "without you, life was burthen-some—bitter were the pangs that pervaded my bosom when I left you, to adopt a life so hazardous."

"Kind, kind Halbert," replied Alice; "but," added she, "can I clasp the hand of a—"

"I know what you would say, Alice," again returned Halbert; "but Heaven knows that this blood of human being hath never stained my hands; nor have the poor been oppressed by me. The Border-men have made me their chief; yet I will leave them forever, and return with me, my Alice, to our peaceful native home."

"Our peaceful native home," echoed Alice, "as Halbert, it is not the home you left; our father has gone down to the silent grave; Alice is alone in the world."

"Alone, Alice?" cried Halbert; "alone, my dearest. Hereafter, be it my care to protect my Alice; again shall I see the smiles of cheerfulness illumine thy brow, and the dark

rai flounces, & both of these; shorter women, a moderate one, but as long as can be conveniently worn, with the flounces, &c., as low as possible.

Tight shoes always make the feet look large, and the ankles peculiarly clumsy.

Having spoken of the forms of dress, let us consider its colors. There is certainly nothing which contributes more to the appearance of an elegant female, than the taste displayed in the choice of the colors of her dress. With taste in dress, we readily associate the idea of a cultivated mind.

In the composition of colors for dress, there ought to be one predominating color, to which the rest should be subordinate. As painters

"Permit not two conspicuous lights to shine,

"With rival radiance in the same design."

So in dress, one half of the body should never be distinguished by one color, and the other by another. Whatever divides the attention, diminishes the beauty of the object; and though each part, taken separately, may appear beautiful, yet, as a whole, the effect is destroyed.

We each particular limb differently colored, the effect would be ridiculous. "It is in this way," observes Mr. Addison, "that mountebanks are dressed; and it never fails to produce the effect that is intended by it, to excite the mirth and ridicule of the common people."

The subordinate colors should bear a certain relation to the predominating one; and they should be in harmony with each other.

Predominating colors are best relieved by contrast; but the contrast should not be so strong as to equal the color it is intended to relieve, for it then becomes opposition, which should always be avoided. Contrast, skilfully managed, gives force and lustre to the color relieved, while opposition destroys its effect.

The choice of the predominating color will be indicated chiefly by the complexion of the wearer.

When it is the defect of a face to contain too much yellow, then yellow around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the red and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red, then red around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much yellow and red, then orange is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and yellow, then green is to be used.

The reason why dark faces are best affected by darker colors, is evidently because they tend to render the complexion fairer; and the reason why fair faces do not require dark colors, because the opposition would be too strong—they are already sufficiently fair, and do not need to be blanched.

It may be supposed, that dark yellow would by contrast act best on a fair ruddy face having a yellow tint; but a little consideration will show, that while the yellow in the dark yellow tends to overcome the yellow in the countenance, the black in the dark yellow tends oppositely not only to whiten the face, but to bring up the yellow by contrast, thus having a mixed and opposite effect.

All the white race are distinguished by a sanguine hue—the Negro has none. Hence the compatibility of white, and the incompatibility of black, with the ruddy face, is indicated. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; red may appear white; it cannot on black. Black accordingly is never a suitable costume where there is red in the face; and the less so, the stronger the red.

On this subject there is a difference in the sexes. Black is less objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the male; but it is more objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the female.

We may now consider the texture of dress.

Fineness and thinness are of course generally preferable to their reverse.

Their roughness or smoothness admits of some observation. In general, fine surfaces which are somewhat rough, form a good contrast with the smoothness of the skin, as velvet, erape lace, &c.

The opacity or transparency of materials also deserves consideration. With regard to the figure in general, an opaque dress is better suited to an *en-bon-point* figure; and a transparent dress to a thin one. With regard to the face in particular, transparency of the dress which comes in contact with it is in General preferable. Rough and transparent drapery has a better effect upon it than smooth and opaque cambric.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

The Packet Ship Corinthian, Capt. Davis, has arrived at New York bringing London dates of Nov. 24. The Privy Council having deliberated upon the case of Mr. Fauntleroy, had determined that he should be executed. The signs in his favor were said not to be numerous. There had been great fires in Edinburg on three successive days. The damage was very considerable. The buildings (many of them six stories) comprised in a space of 200 yards were consumed. Three hundred families were deprived of their homes and property. The fires commenced on the 15th November. Accounts from Constantiople dated Oct. 21, represent that city as being in great consternation in consequence of a Greek Fleet being at the mouth of the Dardanelles, blocking the entrance, and intercepting the supply of corn and provisions.

Madame de Surville, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and her daughter, have been for some time at Frankfort, Maine, from whence they propose to go to Rome.

The King of Prussia has married the young Countess of Harrack, the Princess Leignitz, 26 years of age, who is said to be very handsome. Her parents reside at Dresden. One of her brothers is in the military service of Austria—her uncle, Count Charles de Harrack, is a doctor of medicine in Vienna. The new bride will go by the title of Princess de Leignitz. This marriage is made with the left hand. [It is so described in Germany, from the marriage of a Prince or Lord with a woman of an inferior rank, being marked by giving to her the left hand instead of the right.]

The Princess and King are both exerting themselves to quiet the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and it is said they have already had some success.

A joint stock company was contemplated at Glasgow for the purpose of making and maintaining a rail-way for the convenience of passengers and goods, in carriages propelled by steam or gas engines, from Glasgow to Edinburgh, Leith, Paisley, and Johnson: capital to be £50,000,000 sterling. A prospectus was also in circulation for forming a Joint Stock Loan Company. The business of the lead mines in England; had made the speculators turn to Scotland as a new field of enterprise. Surveys had been made, and several new veins of ore discovered in Galway. At a late meeting for the establishment of a new Academy, where Sir Walter Scott presided, the baronet, speaking of the disinterested views of founders of schools, compared them to a torch in the hand of a dead man, which imparts light to others while it affords none to the bearer. Great improvements were going on in the vicinity of the Parliament House, at Edinburg, under the

authority of government. All weights and measures used in Scotland, are to be equalized on the first of May next, in virtue of an act of parliament, to establish a uniform system throughout the kingdom.

A Greenock paper contains an article from the Dublin Evening Mail, which states that it was reported that the Marquis Wellesley was about to be recalled from the government of that country. Expectations were entertained among the Catholics of Ireland, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, the king would recommend some measures for their relief of a more effectual nature than had yet been suggested. Mr. Canning's late visit to Ireland is supposed to have been connected with this subject. The Catholic association amount in numbers to upwards of two thousand.

On Sunday, the 13th of November, the Ordinary of Newcastle, performed divine service in the Chapel, to the prisoners condemned to death. One female was dreadfully affected—her shrieks were loud and awful, and continued for a long time. Mr. Fauntleroy covered his face with his hands, and appeared overwhelmed with affliction.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave sloop with 270 slaves in the Bight of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so performed with balls, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds; that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as indispensable itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall thy be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

the character of these heroes, whose great services secured them the love of their country, I did justice to their merit, and admired their talents, so well calculated and admirably fitted, to establish a uniform system throughout the kingdom.

A Greenock paper contains an article from the Dublin Evening Mail, which states that it was reported that the Marquis Wellesley was about to be recalled from the government of that country. Expectations were entertained among the Catholics of Ireland, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, the king would recommend some measures for their relief of a more effectual nature than had yet been suggested. Mr. Canning's late visit to Ireland is supposed to have been connected with this subject. The Catholic association amount in numbers to upwards of two thousand.

On Sunday, the 13th of November, the Ordinary of Newcastle, performed divine service in the Chapel, to the prisoners condemned to death. One female was dreadfully affected—her shrieks were loud and awful, and continued for a long time. Mr. Fauntleroy covered his face with his hands, and appeared overwhelmed with affliction.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave sloop with 270 slaves in the Bight of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so performed with balls, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds; that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as indispensable itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall thy be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave sloop with 270 slaves in the Bight of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so performed with balls, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds; that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as indispensable itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall thy be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave sloop with 270 slaves in the Bight of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so performed with balls, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds; that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as indispensable itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall thy be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave sloop with 270 slaves in the Bight of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople:—"The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so performed with balls, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds; that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as indispensable itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall thy be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country

1823; 62 in 1824.
3; 11 in 1824.
3; 11 in 1824.
1823, 90 in 1824.

prise, says the La
in article going the
banks, had committed
of 70,000 dollars.
A gentleman
the banks, has suc

taken deliberate aim at Mr. Thompson, while passing through the woods, on horseback, but fortunately his musket snapped. Proper measures have been taken to cut off their retreat; and as the pursuit was continued, it is probable that the whole band will be secured.

By official documents laid before Congress, it appears that the whole number of the militia of the United States as enrolled, amounts to one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men—for the arming of which, fifteen thousand stand of arms were last year apportioned. It appears by the same evidence, that the United States now support thirteen thousand and thirty-four revolutionary pensioners; that their pensions amount to one million eight hundred and sixteen dollars. We have likewise three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six on the invalid pension list, whose pensions amount to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. Amongst the Indian tribes, thirty-two schools have been established, which enrolls the names of nine hundred and thirteen pupils, and so much encouraged is our government on this subject, that they express well-grounded hopes that an entire reformation in the course of the present generation may be effected amongst the tribes bordering on our settlements.

CANALS.—It appears from an estimate recently published in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the value of the produce brought on the New York canals from the west and north of that city alone during the last year, amounts to two millions three hundred and nine thousand, two hundred and six dollars, and 43 cents. In making the estimate, the value of many articles have been omitted, such as hops, butter, cheese, lard, wool, paper, timber, &c. which, if calculated in the account would swell to nearly three millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed to a third reading. The bill allowing drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp was read a second time. Mr. Eaton presented a petition from sundry merchants, manufacturers, and others, of Nashville, Tennessee, praying that a duty of ten per cent. may be laid on certain sales at auction.

In the house of representatives, the resolution of Mr. Ingram calling for correspondence relative to the violation of our neutral rights in the ports of South America, was adopted. A resolution was afforded, calling for the proceedings of the naval court martial in the case of lieutenant Weaver. The house rejected the resolution for a Marine School of instruction similar to the Military Academy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—A petition, signed by the president and secretary of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Groves. The object of this petition is to have the annuity of \$3000 dollars, heretofore granted, and which ceases after the present session, continued. A petition has also been presented by Mr. Kerlin, signed by the citizens of Delaware county, stating that the piers opposite Chester are in a state of decay, and praying the state to appropriate 2000 dollars to repair them, or to relinquish their right in them to the general government.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Groves, authorising the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes of pauperism in the city and county of Philadelphia. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners by the Governor, who are to have power to compel the guardians of the poor, managers of the alm-houses, county commissioners, directors of the public schools, and every other person whose duties have relation to the subject, either to attend, or to write giving such information as they may possess; and on refusing to do so, the district court are authorised to issue an attachment against them.

The commissioners are also to report statements of their proceedings, together with a plan for the further support and government of the poor, to the general government.

In the Senate, Mr. St. Clair, from the committee on elections, reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the general elections. The object of this bill is to suffer all young men, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, whose fathers were qualified voters, and whether living or not, to vote, although they may not have paid taxes, and to give to any person, who is otherwise qualified, and has not been put on the assessment book at the time of the general assessment, the privilege to become assessed at any time previous to the election, and the right of voting.

The Philadelphia District Court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill, and the election of United States' senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always an abundance of small matters to talk about.

Jan. 4.—Yesterday the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was taken up in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, and all the original sections were agreed to, without any opposition to its principles, and very little to its details.

Mr. Hutter read a bill in his place, "a further supplement to the act laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandise." This bill proposes that the county commissioners of each county shall divide the dealers into eight classes.

Mr. Farrell read a bill in his place, "an act for the protection of domestic manufacturing establishments." This bill provides that no manufacturing establishment shall be sold by execution for less than three-fourths of its valuation by a disinterested jury of twelve men.

Green-Book Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged for a fortnight on our boards. But even his attraction fails to collect an audience sufficiently numerous to defray the expenses incident to each night's performance. We regret to find the drama so neglected by those who have always heretofore evinced a partiality for the talents of Mr. C. This gentleman takes a benefit on Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening, during the last act of the Bride of Abdros, Mrs. Duff, owing to some mistake of her own, or some mismanagement on the part of the auxiliaries, unfortunately fell from the round of a ladder, on which she was elevated ten feet above the floor of the stage. She was immediately taken up by Mr. Cooper, and, though her arm was severely bruised, she appears not to have sustained so serious an injury as the spectators were led to apprehend. We are happy to hear, that she is doing well.

The receipts at the Theatre in Charleston, on the night of Mr. Conroy's benefit, was upwards of a Thousand Dollars. On this occasion, after the tragedy of the Apostate, the tragic drama of the stage, with Mr. Conway at their head, joined forces to enact the Review; or, Waga of Windsor.

Mr. Pelby has been, for the previous week, giving performances at the Washington Theatre. He took a benefit there on Wednesday last, and selected Howard Paine's tragedy of Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin, in which he appeared as Lucius Junius, and Mrs. Williams as Tullia. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of the New York company, are engaged there for a short time. Mr. Booth has also been added to the

talent which already distinguishes the theatrical corps at the metropolis.

The Circus will finish at Baltimore next week. Considerable success has crowned the exertions of the manager during the company's stay in that city. The Catastrophe of the Ganges has been represented with much eclat several nights during the present week, and will probably be kept as a standing piece until the close. Washington City will next claim the attention of the equestrian corps, where preparations are already making for their reception.

Mrs. MARDY.—This popular actress has recently returned to her native country, after a voluntary seclusion of four years upon the continent, during which she has visited various parts of Germany, Italy, &c. devoting herself to the study of their languages, and a cultivation of their literature. Captain Medwin's publication has happily cleared the character of this much injured lady, in so decided and unequivocal a manner, that the most inveterate malignity no longer can venture a reflection. The slanderous rumor, which so long and cruelly coupled her name with that of Lord Byron, was, in its origin, a misapprehension wholly inexplicable. It is now proved that his lordship never met Mrs. Mardon at the Green-room of Drury-lane theatre, and even there scarcely ever noticed her beyond the mere compliment of a passing bow.—Nevertheless, utterly unfounded as that rumor actually was, at one time it obtained so general a credit, that both the reputation and the feelings of its innocent victim were outraged by it to the direst extreme. Mrs. Mardon, upon her retirement from the stage, had realised, out of the profits of her brief but brilliant theatrical career, a genteel independence. She has no intention of accepting any new engagement.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been transmitted to Congress. Its principal bearings have been heretofore noticed in the compendious view taken of affairs by Mr. Monroe in his message.

The Greeks are preparing for themselves and their posterity, imperishable fame. Never has there been a nation more cruelly oppressed, and never has the sword of avenging justice fallen more heavily on the persecutors of a brave and daring people. The last contests which have taken place between them and the Turks, both at sea and on land, have been decidedly successful to the former.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been transmitted to Congress. Its principal bearings have been heretofore noticed in the compendious view taken of affairs by Mr. Monroe in his message.

COMMUNICATION.

In looking over the last number of the Saturday Evening Post, I saw several resolutions, which have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, and one of them is of the following purport, that it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures. According to this resolution, it would seem to a foreign observer, who knew but little or nothing about our affairs, that South Carolina, so far from reaping any benefit by the laying of duties to protect domestic manufactures, would be a great sufferer by the measure. But to an American, this sort of reasoning is most absurd; for it is well known, that it is on Europe they depend for the sale of their principal commodity, which is cotton, and heretofore they have not been disappointed; but the scene has greatly changed within a few years past, for that portion of Africa called Egypt, hitherto looked on as unfriendly to the growth of cotton, is now pouring forth its thousands of bales, and in all probability, in the course of a few years, will supply the utmost demands of Europe, even though Europe is allowed the privilege of importing every article that the Americans can use: therefore it appears obvious, that Europe will get no more cotton from the Americans than will supply the deficiencies of the Egyptian cotton; for Egypt is situated at a less distance from Europe than America, and the risk run in shipping it, is not so great; and as this market is failing, whether or to whom will the South Carolinians look for the consumption of their commodities? To America, and among their own countrymen. But it is on the encouragement of domestic manufactures, that their brethren depend for the consumption of their commodities: hence it follows, that if domestic manufactures are not encouraged, they will have no sale either at home or abroad for their commodities; then what would be the consequence of adopting their unreasonable resolution? It would bring wretchedness, poverty and ruin, not only on their own state, but on all the rest of these great United States.

E. F.

COMMUNICATION.

FAMILY PRAYER BOOK.

We have just finished the perusal of Bishop Brownell's Commentaries on the Book of Common Prayer, published by Messrs. Potter & Co. of this city, and find the work justly to answer the high expectations we had entertained of its value. It is a work which undoubtedly ought to be in the hands of every member of the Episcopal Church. The history which it gives of the origin of the customs and observances of that Church, and the explanation of their design, the elucidation of the arguments by which its doctrines are supported; and above all, the spirit of piety which runs through it, the constant exhibition of the truths of the Gospel, and the illustration of the tendency of the several parts of the Liturgy to promote a devout spirit, and a pure and holy life, render it exceeding valuable to all who maintain our excellent "form of doctrine," and would make it the means of promoting the "power of Godliness" in their own hearts.

The following is the amount of dues paid by the auctioneers of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending on the 1st ultimo:

S. Comly, \$389 84 M. Thomas, \$189 04
J. Jennings, 5270 53 G. Riter, 48 31
J. F. Lewis, 473 07 T. B. Freeman, 40 78
F. Wagner, 3340 17 Lippincott, 2184 52
J. Wood, 935 62 \$2102 82

Appointments by the Mayor of the City.

ROBERT W. SYKES, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor for the Corporation.

THOMAS V. STEPHENS, JOSEPH MORRIS and ROBERT BROOKS, City Commissioners.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Esq. City Clerk.

JOHN RUGAN, Collector of Water Rents.

GEORGE BECK and JOSHUA HENSEY, Clerks of High street Market.

JOHN LAND, Clerk of Second street Market.

HENRY MEYERS, Jr. Corder of Wood, and Receiver of Wharfage at Sassafras or Race street landing.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN, Principal Corder of Wood and Receiver of Wharfage at the Drawbridge landing.

DAVID PAUL, Deputy at do.

JOHN MARLEY, Corder of Wood or Schuykill, and Receiver of Wharfage; and Corder of Wood brought to the city by land.

JOHN MCLEAN and SAMUEL P. GARRIGUE, High Constables.

ISAAC RICHMAN, Captain of Night Watch.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Lieutenant of do.

JOSEPH G. NANCEDE, M. D. Vaccine Physician.

GEORGE GRESHAM, and MARTIN SUMMERS, Collectors of Cases for Vaccine Physicians.

Gen. La Fayette has yielded to the advice of his friends not to travel in the winter. He will attend the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March, and set out for the southern states on the 6th. The Members of Congress gave him a dinner on the first of January, at Washington. Mr. MARLEY, of Pennsylvania, waited on the General, and presented to him the Resolutions of the Legislature of this state, accompanied by a letter from the Governor, inviting him to visit Harrisburg. He is expected to visit there about the latter part of this month.

The address of the president of the independent states of Mexico, when entering upon the duties of his high situation, is such as would do honour to the patriot and statesman of any age or country, however distinguished for their love of liberty and the sacred rights which by nature belong to man. We have read it with great satisfaction, and for that reason would recommend it as a very important state document, worthy the particular attention of all who are interested in the concerns of the New World.

The Greeks are preparing for themselves and their posterity, imperishable fame. Never has there been a nation more cruelly oppressed, and never has the sword of avenging justice fallen more heavily on the persecutors of a brave and daring people. The last contests which have taken place between them and the Turks, both at sea and on land, have been decidedly successful to the former.

The Greeks are preparing for themselves and their posterity, imperishable fame. Never has there been a nation more cruelly oppressed, and never has the sword of avenging justice fallen more heavily on the persecutors of a brave and daring people. The last contests which have taken place between them and the Turks, both at sea and on land, have been decidedly successful to the former.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been transmitted to Congress. Its principal bearings have been heretofore noticed in the compendious view taken of affairs by Mr. Monroe in his message.

COMMUNICATION.

In looking over the last number of the Saturday Evening Post, I saw several resolutions, which have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, and one of them is of the following purport, that it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufacturers.

According to this resolution, it would seem to a foreign observer, who knew but little or nothing about our affairs, that South Carolina, so far from reaping any benefit by the laying of duties to protect domestic manufacturers, would be a great sufferer by the measure. But to an American, this sort of reasoning is most absurd; for it is well known,

that it is on Europe they depend for the sale of their principal commodity, which is cotton, and heretofore they have not been disappointed; but the scene has greatly changed within a few years past, for that portion of Africa called Egypt, hitherto looked on as unfriendly to the growth of cotton, is now pouring forth its thousands of bales, and in all probability, in the course of a few years, will supply the utmost demands of Europe, even though Europe is allowed the privilege of importing every article that the Americans can use: therefore it appears obvious, that Europe will get no more cotton from the Americans than will supply the deficiencies of the Egyptian cotton; for Egypt is situated at a less distance from Europe than America, and the risk run in shipping it, is not so great; and as this market is failing, whether or to whom will the South Carolinians look for the consumption of their commodities? To America, and among their own countrymen. But it is on the encouragement of domestic manufacturers, that their brethren depend for the consumption of their commodities: hence it follows, that if domestic manufacturers are not encouraged, they will have no sale either at home or abroad for their commodities; then what would be the consequence of adopting their unreasonable resolution? It would bring wretchedness, poverty and ruin, not only on their own state, but on all the rest of these great United States.

E. F.

COMMUNICATION.

FAMILY PRAYER BOOK.

We have just finished the perusal of Bishop Brownell's Commentaries on the Book of Common Prayer, published by Messrs. Potter & Co. of this city, and find the work justly to answer the high expectations we had entertained of its value.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. L. McCormick, Mr. WILLIAM BOWEN, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lewis, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOSEPH MERRILL, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fulsome, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Alderman John B. Buck, Hutchinson, Canfield, Hull (Eng.) Schr. Pilot, Bea. West Indies.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. George Cato, Dulwich, Alvarado, Brazil.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. George Cato, Dulwich, Alvarado, Brazil.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by Mr. Philip Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Soon as the dial points at two,
Ja flock the brain-distracting crew,
A motley group, some short, some tall,
Some thick, some thin, both great and small;
Some read the Bible, through and through,
And some can write and cipher too;
Each takes his seat without delay,
And comes the studies of the day.
Pray, Sir, how many fives in seven
Can I put down? Eleven 'leven.
The Introduction class will read,
Page twenty one, and now proceed.
"A Ram was sitting in the shade"—
Pshaw! that really is too bad—
You stupid fellow, can't you see
The last word ends with final E.
"A Ram was sitting in the shade"—
Sir, Tom his dry hand has laid,
Upon my map, and made a stain
Almost as large as Lake Champlain.
The minor class will take the floor,
And say their spelling lesson o'er;
P-E-A, what does that spell?
None of us little boys can tell;
Some one of you surely might;
What did you upon last night?
Oh, I can well remember that,
It was so good—"was mush and fat;
T-R-I-N-K—name that, try—
What do you want when you are dry?
Oh, nothing, Sir, I never yet
Had been too dry—sometimes too wet;
Your throat, I mean—Oh then I wet it
With batter-milk, if I can get it.
Old Goody here came rushing in,
And cried, Some one has maud' my Jim,
And left him in a dreadful trim;
He says that some great fighting bully
Has hogged him most unmercifully:
I'm sure that no boy of his size
Could, by fair play, have bunged his eyes,
And so completely broke his nose:
The blood has spoilt his Sunday clothes—
My boy no more to school shall come,
Henceforth I'll keep his safe at home.
I shall be pleased, Ma'am, if you do,
Glad to be rid of him and you;
Now, blustering, in comes father Pat,
Hauling along his blubbering brat—
I've brought you, Sir, a scholar here,
(Provided you don't charge too dear.)
And th' he's never been at school
The boy is sartingly no fool,
But quite a cunct and cunning elf,
For I have laud'd him sir, myself;
Hold up your head now, Paddy, do,
And say how much is two-times-two?
Twice two are three, sir—just see there,
Within one of it, I declare!
I told you so—he's quite a wizard,
Spell that word Paddy—Vi-jizard—
Well done, my boy, and now spell which
A female wizard—Vi-jitch—
Enough sir, I can plainly see,
Your son is quite a prodigy;
These samples, for alas, at last,
These are but samples, and a taste,
As Cowper says, of evils sore,
Which poor school-masters must endure;
Sure when the Devil tempted Job,
With all the troubles on the globe,
And strove to put him in a passion,
School-keeping was not then in fashion;
For had he tied him to a school,
Job had not kept his temper cool.

D. COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors— The Solution in your paper of the 1st inst. as to what should be the quotient of 0 divided by 0, signed Henry, is not unworthy of notice; it is ingenious, and accounts for the subject as far as lies, perhaps, within the reach of common Arithmetic. But it requires the light of higher science to bring this matter, though apparently simple, to a conclusive result.

I am sorry my time does not allow me to furnish a Solution this week; but Mr. Henry may be assured I will do myself the pleasure to afford him ample satisfaction as soon as I can.

MAR' IN ROCHE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors— Observing in your last Saturday's paper, Henry's solution of the problem, What is the quotient of zero? which he says, must equal unity, I have been led to propose for solution the following question, (which evidently grows out of the above,) What is the quotient of unity divided by zero?

ALGEBRA.

A correspondent proposes the following problem for solution:—A man had three canisters, each of a different size, viz: an eight, a five, and a three gallon measure. The one which would hold eight gallons was full of oil. Now how could he divide the oil into two equal parts, and not use any other than the three measures mentioned above.

COPIES OF A SERMON.

Published at Williston School House, by a coloured man, 28, 1821.—[Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Mumba dat now, memba dat, my frens, we mus all be bawn ob again, an ip you no belied dat, you may go Philadelphie an see. I pose you "onda dat brackman peak. Dere 'tis! dere 'tis! You looka for great things, but I speek you disappointed. Well letta us he whatta John Baptista say? Why he tella you Christe make Balaam ass peak; yes he make brack man peak too. Be capture tella you our Sabiour wa temped tirty year by de debil, who follow him all bout de wildness, an offa him de holo wold, for de debil was de President on de wold den; but our Sabiour wa greater dan, he is say, "getta be hind me, Satan." Now I'ess Jess gwiny for say somting—Jess gwiny for say somting—my frens, I memba Nickdemus! Ah! now I touch de great fol! Well—you memba Nickdemus. Our Sabiour come to Nickdemus, poor low humble—in a manger—not proud a, I am an dou. He cure and work a miracle, and say to de deaf, "take up dy bed an wauk." You know for what people muss take up deen an wauk? I tella you cause dey so tiff an wickend. Ah! you can no run away from our Sabiour; ip you go to Heman, he pulla you down; ip you go to de place ob torment, he pulla you up; an ip you go in de sea, he bite you. Oh! 'tis beautifull thing for be a christan. Now ides Jessa cuma cross my mind. I war lookin for him—I war lookin for de house Jada. How men hab darknes, and afraid ob light, cause he deebil. Dere 'tis now!—my frens, dare 'tis now! Well, where posseid Paul say? Why he habitate wid wata, but say one come hind him whose latchet not wory for buckle; he baptize wid fire an wata ob de holy goso. Now I come to the marrow ob it. Don't you memba de white tone in de scripture wld letta? Well dat tone for bruise de sarpen. Moss bold by de head in de wildness. Well, I pose—ingled I speck, dat some ob dese in dis audience wha her my voice no belief in God; Jessa like wicked man I was id yesterday afternoon in our gwad; he tella me de crippled life, an christian life; ah! but he hab botte ob run in his hand. Dere 'tis, my frens! dere 'tis! He sun he dies!—I warrant you be eels! Now, my dea, tenda, female sistars!

now I peak to you.—I was tinkin bout de Jessa de wicked Jews. Oh! I hope deno is stiff-neck circumcis. Jews mouny you, my dea, tenda female sistars. Oh! some ob you may laff, but 'tis sollem ting, an you and I hab to ansa for it. I hab to ansa for preachin to you—you hab to ansa for lissen to me! Oh! 'tis fine, beautiful ting to be a christian. Wicked man shake when he dead; but good man, if he no tie, no ha, when he dead he say, "Oh! deat, where is dy ting; 'oh! grab where is dy victory."

PHILOSOPHISING.

Reflections on the loss of a Nose.—A man who has lost his nose has peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages: he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking his nose, but then he saves pocket-handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however, another saving. If he goes to sleep you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey," and let him be as impudent as he will, he may defy you to pull his nose.—"Sir" said a man to another with a false nose, "I'll pull your nose," "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

TITLES.

Mr. —, of the house of representatives, has just received a letter from a gentleman in —, with whom he has had a very partial acquaintance, and who says "Presuming that you do not wish to do any thing contrary to the federal constitution, I omit to attach to your name the anti-republican and absurd words 'Honorable or Esquire'—to which the following answer has been returned:

"Be pleased, sir, to accept my thanks for the honor which you confer in addressing me in plain English, under the presumption that I do not wish to do any thing contrary to the federal constitution."

"While here, I am so annoyed by the intrusion of 'honorable' secretaries, 'honorable speakers,' 'honorable members,' 'honorable gentlemen,' 'honorable committees,' &c. &c. etc., that when I meet with a friend, as I occasionally do, who has sufficient courage to call men and things by their right names, it removes for a season, the fears which are inclined to stand upon me, that the period may possibly arrive when our halls of legislation, if legislation we shall have, will be disgraced by the presence of 'noble lords,' and 'nigh honorable gentlemen.'

SELLING UNDER PRIME COST.

A lady seeing at the window of a linen draper, who had but lately set up in business, the common lure, "The goods of this shop selling under prime cost," stepped into the house of a friend who lived in the same street, and asked him whether he thought his neighbor was actually selling under prime cost, and it was likely she could get any good bargains; "why as to the bargains," replied her friend, "that I cannot answer for, but I am satisfied there is not any thing in his shop that can be sold under prime cost, for to my knowledge he has never yet paid a single sixpence for any article it contains."

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton

H. RICHARD STARKE's Type Foundry, No. 105 Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market St. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton